

HINDENBURG TORN TO PIECES AS DESTROYERS DASHED IN TO FINISH TORPEDOES' WORK

Survivor of Jutland Battle
Gives Vivid Picture of
Long, Fierce Struggle.

FRIEND AND FOE HIDDEN

Smoke Over All, While Shells
Explosion Deafened Men
and Hurdled Water High.

EDINBURGH, June 5.—Survivors arriving here from British destroyers which made a massed attack on a German battleship in the Jutland battle are convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnought Hindenburg, the pride of the German navy.

These sailors say that the Hindenburg was struck successively by four torpedoes while the destroyers dashed in alongside her hull, tearing her to pieces until the mighty ship reeled and sank.

An officer from one of the destroyers gave the following graphic account of the battle:

"The ships of the grand fleet went into action as if they were going into manoeuvres. From every yard arm the white ensign flew the flag which is to the sailor as the tattered colors were in days of old to a hard pressed regiment.

"That it went hard with the battle cruisers is apparent, but one ship cannot fight a dozen. They had fought a great fight, a fight to be proud of, a fight which will live longer than many a victory.

"We fought close into the foe, and if anything is certain in the uncertainties of naval battles it is that we gave at least as good as we got. We passed along the line of German ships some miles away and let off broadside after broadside. The air was heavy with masses of smoke, black, yellow, green and every other color, which drifted slowly between the opposing lines, hiding sometimes friend and sometimes foe.

"The enemy ships were firing very fast, but watching the ships in front one came to the conclusion that the shooting was decidedly erratic. Again and again salvos of shells fell far short of the mark, to be followed immediately by others which screamed past high in the air.

"I watched the Iron Duke swinging through the sea, letting off broadside after broadside, wicked tongues of flame leaping through clouds of smoke. The din of battle was stunning, stupendous, deafening, as hundreds of the heaviest guns in the world roared out at once.

"Great masses of water rose in the air like waterpots, reaching as high as the masts as the salvos of German shells fell short or went over their target. Now and then a shell found its mark, but it left me absolutely cold, as is its effect on each man at a time like this. A dozen men may be knocked out at one's side. It makes no difference. It is war.

"It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the

foe. The smoke obscured everything so effectively that one could only get a glimpse at intervals through a kindly wind blew along through the pill. It was apparent that the best ships of the enemy were engaged, but how many neither eye nor glass could make out. The number was certainly large.

"It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only the high command knew the progress of the battle. That the damage inflicted on the German ships was great does not admit of any doubt. At one time two vessels red with fire gleamed through the smoke.

"It is a curious feeling to be in the midst of a battle and not to know to which side fortune leans. Where only a few ships are engaged it is different. Our own losses were known with some degree of exactness but even that was uncertain. Thus at one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost as she did not answer any call. It transpired that her wireless had been destroyed.

"With the dusk came the great opportunity of the mosquito craft, and both sides made use of it to the full. It was in this way that one of the saddest of many sad incidents occurred. A destroyer, true to its name, dashed for the big enemy ship. She soon got into effective range and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on a German battleship.

"The ship went down and the destroyer raced for safety, the commander and officer standing on the bridge indulging in mutual congratulations at their success. At that moment a shell hit the bridge and wiped out the entire group.

"It was curious to note the effect of the fight on the sea. Calm at the beginning, the water soon looked as if it were under the influence of a gale, so great was the turmoil caused by the leviathan ships plowing at terrific speed through the waves. The sea also seemed to be stiff with fish killed by the shells bursting in the water.

"We fought what was in its way a great fight, although it was not a sailor's battle. Both the grand and the terrible were present to an almost overpowering degree. As a spectacle it was magnificent, awful. How awful it was was impossible to realize until the fever of action had subsided, until the guns were silent, and the great ships, some battered, others absolutely untouched, were plowing home on the placid sea.

This account was published in the Scotsman to-day. After describing the battle itself the officer reverted to incidents preceding it, saying:

"I shall never forget the thrill which passed through the men on the ships of the Grand Fleet when that inspiring message was received from the battle cruisers' squadron many leagues away: 'I am engaged with heavy forces of the enemy.'

"One looked on the faces of his fellows and saw that the effect was electrical. The great ships swung into battle order and the responsive sea rocked and churned as the massive vessels raced for what were virtually enemy waters.

"As the Grand Fleet drew near the scene of action the smoke of battle and muzzles of guns came down on the winds. The eagerness of the men became almost unbearably intense, and it was a blessed relief when our own guns gave tongue."

**MEAT IS CUT OUT
OF GERMAN MEALS
FOR EIGHT WEEKS**

New Food Dictator Declares
This Is Necessary to Insure
Meat for Winter.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

BERLIN (United Press), May 27.—Civilians in Germany must eat no meat for next eight weeks, Herr Adolf von Batocki, Germany's new food "dictator," now holding one of the most important posts in the Empire, said to-day in a frank discussion of the food situation as he found it on assuming office last week.

This regulation, the new food minister said, should cause no alarm in Germany and no elation in the camps of Germany's enemies.

The "siege" of Germany, Herr von Batocki said, has just begun. The coming eight weeks may cause some discomfort to those Germans who are fond of meat. Furthermore, the meat shortage is apt to continue for at least three months, he declared frankly.

Missing Man Found Shot Dead.

DULUTH, Minn., June 5.—Capt. Duncan J. Clow, President of the Clow & Nicholson Transportation Company at Duluth, was found dead to-day not far from his home with a bullet wound under his heart. Clow, who was well known on the Great Lakes, disappeared last Friday. The Clow family said he had been in declining health and that he had been drinking. He was fifty-one years old.

Knickerbocker Girls at Erskine, N. J., Camp Washing Clothes; Captain Chopping Wood



MISS HELEN W. GREEN AND MISS ROXANA BOWEN AT CAMP, ERSKINE, N. J.



MISS ELIZABETH HARRISON (DAUGHTER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT), AND MISS HELEN GREEN, WASHINGTON.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON WHAT IS GOING ON IN CHICAGO

Former Secretary of the Navy
Buys a Flag and Finds
Himself "Broke."

CHICAGO, June 5.—Being a former Secretary of the Navy and an official of one of the big defense leagues of the country, George von L. Meyer decided while walking down Michigan Avenue that he ought to have a flag in his buttonhole. So he stepped into a store and got one, donned it, started to pay for it, found he didn't have a cent in his pocket and borrowed a nickel from a stranger.

Senator Robert M. La Follette for the third successive time will be a candidate for the Republican nomination at Wednesday's convention. He will be placed in nomination as Wisconsin's favorite son by M. B. O'Brien of Madison.

Four years ago La Follette made a spectacular pre-convention fight for the nomination, broke with Roosevelt and was lost in the shuffle.

T. R.'s former secretary, William (Billy) Loeb, smokes such long cigars that he can stand in his hotel and smoke in the street. One puff was enough to prove that he ought to do it, too.

Chauncey M. Depew, the original after dinner hint of pointed paragraphs, is here in a new spring suit and all his glory. Depew is eighty-two and undoubtedly has been an invited guest at more dinner parties than any other American, yet he never went to a single one of them without taking his mutton chops along.

Ex-Representative "Farmer" Cocks of New York is here to see about the whole business. He's a neighbor of T. R.'s down at Oyster Bay, and, being a Quaker, he and Teddy wrangle informally about preparedness over the back fence.

A vast pocket edition of T. R. in the person of T. R. Jr. arrived and announced to-day that "whatever the

Convention does, the sentiment of the country is for father."

Former Heavyweight Champion James J. Corbett is here looking them over. He expects to be at the ring-side when the gong sounds Wednesday.

The sparring of these politicians is great," says Corbett. "That looks like a real fight when they get set."

Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, original mothers' pensions advocate, said to-day he will try to have the Republican platform endorse mothers' pensions legislation in the various States.

Former Secretary of the Interior Carmel Thompson is here from St. Paul to help the Eastern Presidential boom. Thompson was a friend of Burton years ago, when the former was getting a political start in Ohio.

Advocates of nation-wide prohibition took some satisfaction to-day in pointing out that it is possible to conduct a pre-convention negotiation without the aid of large quantities of booze. Sunday was a dry day in Chicago, and it was followed by another today, there being a jubilation section on beer. A few of the delegates, however, found wet spots.

After one of Senator Weeks' enterprising runners-up had spent twenty-four hours, his most winning manner and a breakfast on two delegates under the misapprehension that they were Old Time Democrats, only to discover that they were red hot, anti-tankers Rooseveltian Progressives, the Senator was enough of a sport to buy their rolls and coffee anyhow.

At every turn there are signs the women folk are going to keep suffrage to the front in Chicago this week. Sunday evening they began picketing the hotels on convention row and at several street corners female "orators" held forth. The last of their remarks was that the West is for suffrage, the cause is spreading Eastward and the Republican party had better get its eyes open to the necessity of treating its women voters right.

James H. Garfield of Ohio, who was Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt, is spending very little time hobnobbing with his fellow Progressive leaders. Garfield's job appears to be to tell the Republicans how easy it will be to defeat President Wilson this fall "if the right kind of a man is nominated." He has nobody in view for the Republicans except T. R.

The G. O. P. leaders, the Old Guard, Allies and Near-Progressive all want to retain control of State patronage. They want to have a ticket which will swing through their State tickets.

Will Stand by Yuan Shi Kai.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representatives of the seventeen royal provinces of China, which met at Nanking last week, voted to continue to support President Yuan Shi Kai, the American Minister at Peking, and the State Department.



CAPT. CANDACE HEWITT CHOPPING WOOD.



THE MISSES MARTHA GAY, ROXANA BOWEN, DRUCILLA CRAN, AND MARGARET LINDSAY WASHING CLOTHES.

IRISH PARLIAMENT, EXCLUDING ULSTER, TO BE CALLED SOON

Sir Edward Carson and John
Redmond Agree Upon Plan
of Settlement.

LONDON, June 5.—According to authoritative sources, Sir Edward Carson, Ulster leader, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, have reached an agreement on the Irish problem, which Carson will submit to his followers Tuesday in Belfast.

Under the terms of the agreement, a Home Rule Parliament will be set up immediately in Dublin for the three southern Irish provinces and for the three Ulster counties of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan, the remaining six Ulster counties to remain under the British Parliament until the conclusion of the war, when the question of these excluded counties will be definitely settled.

In order that the Nationalists may be in no worse position when the time for this reconsideration comes, it is proposed that the whole Irish representation in the British Parliament remain during the interval at its present strength. In other words, the Nationalists, while getting Home Rule at once for five-sixths of Ireland, would be in exactly the same position after the war to fight for the remaining sixth as they are at present.

In pursuance of the policy of avoiding general elections during the war, the Irish Parliament is to consist of the present representatives for the area coming under its jurisdiction, an arrangement which will have the curious effect that Carson and Campbell, the present Irish Attorney General, will be the only Unionists included in the Dublin Legislature.

By a special clause, the Lord Lieutenant is to have power to call the members from all Ireland together to discuss matters affecting the whole country. Although this body will have no legislative authority, it is expected to prove an important factor in drawing Ulster into communion with the rest of the country.

Carson and the other Unionists recognizing that Home Rule is inevitable in any case, are now said to pro-

fees a desire that the reunion of the whole country be brought about as speedily as possible, but are emphatic that this is utterly impossible unless at least six counties are excluded in the first instance.

Should the settlement be ratified, it is believed more liberal provision will be made for the new Irish Parliament than was contemplated in the original Home Rule Act, owing to the effect produced on the financial provisions of that measure by conditions arising out of the war.

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DOMINICAN REBELS READY FOR FIGHT; KILL U. S. OFFICER

Washington Told of Hostile
Action Following Landing
of Marines.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Dominican rebels who fled from Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi at the approach of American marines have strongly entrenched themselves outside of the latter town. A despatch to the State Department to-day from Minister Russell, at Santo Domingo, gave further details of the occupation of the town and indicated that the situation on the island was more serious than had been believed here. The Minister's message follows:

"After twenty-four hours' notice marines were landed on June 1 at Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata. The fort at Puerto Plata was occupied after resistance of two hours. One marine officer fatally wounded, fort and town of Monte Cristi occupied without resistance, but rebels strongly entrenched outside the town."

The wounded marine officer was Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger, commanding the detachment from the battleship Rhode Island, who died at Puerto Plata June 1. He was shot through the head while directing the landing of his men.

The general situation in San Domingo is regarded by Administration officials as being most unfavorable. Widespread opposition to any President which may be elected by the Cabinet prevails, and the strength of the revolutionists does not appear to be diminishing. By treaty the United States has the right to land marines to protect property, and it is authoritatively stated that as many men as may be necessary to restore order will be sent.

IOWA VOTES ON SUFFRAGE.

Climax of Long Fight by Women
for the Ballot.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 5.—"Votes for women" is dividing attention at the polls in Iowa to-day with the hot fight among Republicans for the gubernatorial nomination, and in many localities the suffrage has the call on popular interest.

Although it is a primary election, the last Legislature, for the second time passing the suffrage amendment, forced a vote on suffrage to-day, and if the women win they will have a chance to cast their ballots for the Presidential nominee next November, as well as for State and County offices.

To-day's battle is the climax of a long fight for equal rights begun in 1882. Since that time the women of Iowa have been campaigning for the ballot, and all the demonstrations known to the professional politician have been used. Some of the women on the stump the last few days of the campaign were: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, Mrs. Anne Howard Shaw, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. O. W. Havemeyer, Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCallister.

The fight is for immediate action, by which the Republican party would pledge its support for such an amendment at the present session of Congress, there being sufficient Democratic support for suffrage, if the minority in Congress should be lined up solidly to meet the party's pledge to insure its adoption.

Among Monday's arrivals at the convention was Helen Keller. She will speak at a luncheon of delegates Wednesday. Incidentally tickets to this luncheon, originally offered at \$1 each, are now bid at \$5, with no more to be had.

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WOMEN HOLDING TWO CONVENTIONS IN HUNT FOR VOTES

One Talks of Launching a
Fourth Party and the Other
Merely Asks Pledges.

RUSH G. O. P. DELEGATES

Thirteen Hundred Women's
Party Members Seek Promises
of Congress Action on Ballot

CHICAGO, June 5.—Suffragettes "manned" the trenches to-day for a concerted attack on the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives in the hope of whipping all the parties into submission.

Two suffrage organizations opened conventions to accomplish the same end by different means. The National Woman's Party met at the Blackstone Theatre, determined to launch a fourth party. The National American Woman's Suffrage Association met at the Princess Theatre to draft resolutions in the hope of securing by peaceful means adoption of a suffrage plank by the three great parties.

The Woman's Party, headed by Miss Alice Paul, was militantly inclined to-day. The National Suffrage Association, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was determined but inclined more to persuasion than force.

Preliminaries only were to be considered by the militant organization to-day. A reception this afternoon was expected to bring both factions of the suffragettes together for conferences.

Approximately 25,000 women, it was announced to-day, will march in the suffrage parade Wednesday, as a demonstration of strength staged before delegates to the Republican and Progressive conventions.

During the day thirteen hundred determined delegates to the Women's Party convention descended upon Candidates' Row and the downtown hotels, where delegates to the Republican and Progressive conventions are quartered, demanding immediate and decisive action toward submission of a Federal equal suffrage amendment.

Each woman worked under specific instructions to get a flat "yes" or "no" from the delegates who was slated to see. No evasion was to be allowed.

The first and only flat rejection of the women's cause reported came from Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, delegate and candidate for Presidential nomination. Weeks was told that four million voters of suffrage States—holding the balance of power between the Republican and Democratic parties, would cut him cold in event he should win his fight for the Republican nomination.

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ECZEMA HEALS; SKIN CLEARS

Poslam and Poslam Soap Work
Wonderful Improvement.

Because the inherent merits of Poslam have been proven over and over again in scores of remarkable instances, and because Poslam is safe to use in all conditions, it is the remedy which should be the first recourse of all who are afflicted with skin difficulties. It should well repay you to first see what Poslam will do to control and eradicate eczema, rash, pimples or any such disorder. A few applications will tell the story, for improvement is quickly evident.

Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam, greatly aids when the skin is sensitive and easily irritated.

For sample, send 1c stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.

—Adv.

Every Night For Constipation

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